





1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.  
 2. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 2, 1-14.

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The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other methods of gathering information from potential customers. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets that need.

After the concept has been developed, the next step is to create a prototype. This is a physical model of the product that can be used to test the concept and gather feedback from potential customers. The prototype is often made using materials that are not the final materials that will be used in the product, but it should be as close to the final product as possible.

Once the prototype has been created, the next step is to test the product. This can be done in a number of ways, including conducting a small-scale trial run, conducting a focus group, or conducting a survey. The goal of the testing is to gather feedback from potential customers and to identify any problems or areas for improvement.

After the product has been tested, the next step is to create a business plan. This is a document that outlines the details of the business, including the market, the product, the marketing strategy, and the financial projections. The business plan is often used to secure financing for the business and to guide the business's operations.

Once the business plan has been created, the next step is to launch the product. This involves creating a marketing strategy and implementing it. The marketing strategy should be designed to reach the target market and to create a strong brand identity for the product.

After the product has been launched, the next step is to monitor the business's performance. This involves tracking sales, expenses, and other key metrics. The goal is to identify any problems or areas for improvement and to make adjustments as needed.

Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the business's overall success. This involves comparing the business's performance to its goals and to the performance of other businesses in the market. The goal is to determine whether the business is successful and to identify any lessons learned for future projects.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 world is not a uniform whole, but a  
 complex of many different parts, each  
 with its own characteristics and laws.  
 This is the first principle of the science  
 of the world, and it is the foundation  
 of all other sciences. It is the principle  
 of the diversity of the world, and it is  
 the principle of the unity of the world.  
 The second principle is the fact that  
 the world is not a static whole, but a  
 dynamic whole, in constant motion  
 and change. This is the second  
 principle of the science of the world,  
 and it is the foundation of all other  
 sciences. It is the principle of the  
 diversity of the world, and it is the  
 principle of the unity of the world.  
 The third principle is the fact that  
 the world is not a homogeneous whole,  
 but a heterogeneous whole, with  
 many different parts, each with its  
 own characteristics and laws. This is  
 the third principle of the science of  
 the world, and it is the foundation  
 of all other sciences. It is the  
 principle of the diversity of the world,  
 and it is the principle of the unity  
 of the world.



The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This can be done through market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves creating a detailed description of the product, including its features, benefits, and target market. The product concept is then used to develop a business plan, which outlines the company's strategy for producing and marketing the product. The business plan is then used to secure funding from investors or lenders. Once funding has been secured, the company can begin the process of developing the product. This involves hiring a team of engineers and designers to create a prototype of the product. The prototype is then tested to ensure that it meets the requirements of the market need. Once the prototype has been tested, the company can begin the process of manufacturing the product. This involves setting up a production line and hiring workers to assemble the product. The final step in the process is to market the product. This involves creating a marketing plan that outlines the company's strategy for promoting the product and reaching its target market.

## Chapter 10

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## Chapter 11

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For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

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■ **2009** ■ **2010** ■ **2011** ■ **2012** ■ **2013** ■ **2014** ■ **2015** ■ **2016** ■ **2017** ■ **2018** ■ **2019** ■ **2020** ■ **2021** ■ **2022** ■ **2023** ■ **2024** ■ **2025** ■ **2026** ■ **2027** ■ **2028** ■ **2029** ■ **2030** ■ **2031** ■ **2032** ■ **2033** ■ **2034** ■ **2035** ■ **2036** ■ **2037** ■ **2038** ■ **2039** ■ **2040** ■ **2041** ■ **2042** ■ **2043** ■ **2044** ■ **2045** ■ **2046** ■ **2047** ■ **2048** ■ **2049** ■ **2050** ■ **2051** ■ **2052** ■ **2053** ■ **2054** ■ **2055** ■ **2056** ■ **2057** ■ **2058** ■ **2059** ■ **2060** ■ **2061** ■ **2062** ■ **2063** ■ **2064** ■ **2065** ■ **2066** ■ **2067** ■ **2068** ■ **2069** ■ **2070** ■ **2071** ■ **2072** ■ **2073** ■ **2074** ■ **2075** ■ **2076** ■ **2077** ■ **2078** ■ **2079** ■ **2080** ■ **2081** ■ **2082** ■ **2083** ■ **2084** ■ **2085** ■ **2086** ■ **2087** ■ **2088** ■ **2089** ■ **2090** ■ **2091** ■ **2092** ■ **2093** ■ **2094** ■ **2095** ■ **2096** ■ **2097** ■ **2098** ■ **2099** ■ **2100**

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**Abstract**

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The first of these is the fact that the world is not a uniform whole, but a collection of many different parts, each with its own characteristics and needs. This is the case with the human body, which is made up of many different organs and systems, each of which must be taken care of in its own way. The same is true of the world of nations, which are also made up of many different peoples and cultures, each of which must be treated with respect and understanding.

The second of these is the fact that the world is not a static whole, but a dynamic one, constantly changing and evolving. This is the case with the human body, which is constantly growing and changing, and with the world of nations, which is constantly changing and evolving. This means that we must be able to adapt to change, and to be flexible in our thinking and actions. We must be able to see the world as it is, and not as we wish it to be.

The third of these is the fact that the world is not a perfect whole, but an imperfect one, full of many different problems and difficulties. This is the case with the human body, which is full of many different diseases and ailments, and with the world of nations, which is full of many different wars and conflicts. This means that we must be able to face these problems and difficulties, and to find ways to solve them. We must be able to see the world as it is, and not as we wish it to be.

## Math 101, Lecture 10

Math 101, Lecture 10: The Geometry of the Derivative

Math 101, Lecture 10: The Geometry of the Derivative

Function	Derivative
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$f(x) = x^2$

$f'(x) = 2x$

$f(x) = x^3$

$f'(x) = 3x^2$

$f(x) = x^4$

$f'(x) = 4x^3$

$f(x) = x^5$

$f'(x) = 5x^4$

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and data. This can involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. The third step is to analyze the information and data collected. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and relationships that can help in understanding the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution or answer. This involves applying the knowledge and skills gained from the previous steps to create a plan or strategy that addresses the problem.

5. The fifth step is to implement the solution and evaluate the results. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress to ensure that the problem is solved effectively.

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1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
 3. **Methodology**  
 4. **Results**  
 5. **Conclusion**  
 6. **References**

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**Figure 1**

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Percentage of Respondents	Number of Responses
0%	0
10%	10
20%	20
30%	30
40%	40
50%	50
60%	60
70%	70
80%	80
90%	90
100%	100

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**Abstract**

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**Abstract**

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**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders among different types of workers. The study included 600 male employees from a large manufacturing company who had been employed for at least one year. They were divided into three groups based on their job type: manual laborers, machine operators, and office workers. Data were collected through self-reported questionnaires and medical records. Results showed that manual laborers had the highest prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders, followed by machine operators, while office workers had the lowest prevalence.

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**Abstract**

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**Abstract**

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the desired outcome.

1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
 3. **Methodology**  
 4. **Results**  
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**Abstract**

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**Abstract**

1. **Identify the main topic of the text.**  
 2. **Summarize the main points of the text.**  
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 4. **Identify the target audience.**  
 5. **Identify the main argument.**  
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**Abstract**

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**Abstract**

1. **Introduction**  
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**Abstract**

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**Figure 1**

**Abstract**





the first thing I noticed  
as I stepped out of the car

the air was so fresh  
it felt like I had been  
in a cage for years

The sun was shining  
and the birds were singing  
it was a beautiful sight  
I had never seen before  
I had been told that  
the country was beautiful  
but I didn't know  
it was so beautiful  
I had been told that  
the people were friendly  
but I didn't know  
they were so friendly  
I had been told that  
the food was good  
but I didn't know  
it was so good  
I had been told that  
the weather was perfect  
but I didn't know  
it was so perfect

I had been told that  
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it was so beautiful

I had been told that

the people were friendly

the first of these is the fact that the first of the two main groups of the population, the 'white' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'white' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The second of the two main groups of the population, the 'black' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'black' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The third of the two main groups of the population, the 'coloured' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'coloured' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The fourth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Indian' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Indian' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The fifth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Chinese' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Chinese' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The sixth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Japanese' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Japanese' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The seventh of the two main groups of the population, the 'Korean' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Korean' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The eighth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Vietnamese' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Vietnamese' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The ninth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Thai' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Thai' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The tenth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Laotian' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Laotian' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The eleventh of the two main groups of the population, the 'Cambodian' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Cambodian' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The twelfth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Siamese' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Siamese' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.

The thirteenth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Burmese' population, is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Burmese' population is the one which is most likely to be affected by the disease.

The fourteenth of the two main groups of the population, the 'Sinhalese' population, is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease. This is because the 'Sinhalese' population is the one which is least likely to be affected by the disease.





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of the study, the authors found that the use of a single, standardized questionnaire to assess the prevalence of mental health problems in a community sample is not sufficient to capture the full range of mental health problems. The authors suggest that a more comprehensive assessment of mental health problems is needed, one that takes into account the unique experiences and needs of each individual.

1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
 3. **Methodology**  
 4. **Results**  
 5. **Conclusion**  
 6. **References**

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**Abstract**

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the work.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves identifying the resources needed, the tasks to be completed, and the timeline for the project.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals, and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

6. The last step is to communicate the results of the project to the relevant stakeholders. This helps to ensure that everyone is aware of the outcomes and can learn from the experience.

7. The final step is to document the project and its results. This helps to create a record of the project and can be used for future reference.

8. The final step is to review the project and its results. This helps to ensure that the project was completed successfully and that the objectives were met.

9. The final step is to evaluate the project and its results. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals, and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

10. The final step is to communicate the results of the project to the relevant stakeholders. This helps to ensure that everyone is aware of the outcomes and can learn from the experience.

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1. **Identify the main topic of the text.**  
 2. **Summarize the key points in your own words.**  
 3. **Identify the author's purpose and audience.**  
 4. **Identify the main argument or thesis.**  
 5. **Identify the supporting evidence and examples.**  
 6. **Identify the conclusion and any recommendations.**  
 7. **Identify the tone and style of the text.**  
 8. **Identify the main themes and motifs.**  
 9. **Identify the main characters and settings.**  
 10. **Identify the main events and plot points.**

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1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
 3. **Methodology**  
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 5. **Conclusion**  
 6. **References**

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**Abstract**

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**Figure 1**

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing data sets.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This may involve breaking the problem down into smaller, more manageable parts.

4. The plan is then implemented, and the results are monitored and evaluated. If necessary, adjustments are made to the plan based on the feedback received.

5. Finally, the results are communicated to the relevant stakeholders, and the process is documented for future reference.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or goal.

2. The second step is to gather information and resources.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results.

6. The sixth step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

7. The seventh step is to document the process.

8. The eighth step is to share the results.

9. The ninth step is to reflect on the experience.

10. The tenth step is to apply the lessons learned.

11. The eleventh step is to monitor progress.

12. The twelfth step is to report on progress.

13. The thirteenth step is to celebrate success.

14. The fourteenth step is to learn from failure.

15. The fifteenth step is to continue to improve.

16. The sixteenth step is to stay motivated.

17. The seventeenth step is to seek support.

18. The eighteenth step is to stay focused.

19. The nineteenth step is to stay positive.

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 3. **Methodology**  
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the first part of the book, the author discusses the importance of the first chapter in the Bible, which is the book of Genesis.

He then goes on to discuss the importance of the second chapter, which is the book of Exodus. He then discusses the importance of the third chapter, which is the book of Leviticus. He then discusses the importance of the fourth chapter, which is the book of Numbers. He then discusses the importance of the fifth chapter, which is the book of Deuteronomy.

He then discusses the importance of the sixth chapter, which is the book of Joshua. He then discusses the importance of the seventh chapter, which is the book of Judges. He then discusses the importance of the eighth chapter, which is the book of Ruth. He then discusses the importance of the ninth chapter, which is the book of Samuel. He then discusses the importance of the tenth chapter, which is the book of Kings.

He then discusses the importance of the eleventh chapter, which is the book of Isaiah. He then discusses the importance of the twelfth chapter, which is the book of Jeremiah. He then discusses the importance of the thirteenth chapter, which is the book of Lamentations. He then discusses the importance of the fourteenth chapter, which is the book of Ezekiel. He then discusses the importance of the fifteenth chapter, which is the book of Daniel.

He then discusses the importance of the sixteenth chapter, which is the book of Hosea. He then discusses the importance of the seventeenth chapter, which is the book of Joel. He then discusses the importance of the eighteenth chapter, which is the book of Obadiah. He then discusses the importance of the nineteenth chapter, which is the book of Jonah. He then discusses the importance of the twentieth chapter, which is the book of Micah.

He then discusses the importance of the twenty-first chapter, which is the book of Nahum. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-second chapter, which is the book of Habakkuk. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-third chapter, which is the book of Zephaniah. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-four chapter, which is the book of Haggai. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-fifth chapter, which is the book of Zechariah.

He then discusses the importance of the twenty-six chapter, which is the book of Malachi. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-seventh chapter, which is the book of Matthew. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-eighth chapter, which is the book of Mark. He then discusses the importance of the twenty-ninth chapter, which is the book of Luke. He then discusses the importance of the thirtieth chapter, which is the book of John. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-first chapter, which is the book of Acts. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-second chapter, which is the book of Romans. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-third chapter, which is the book of 1 Corinthians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-four chapter, which is the book of 2 Corinthians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-fifth chapter, which is the book of Galatians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-six chapter, which is the book of Ephesians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-seventh chapter, which is the book of Philippians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-eighth chapter, which is the book of Colossians. He then discusses the importance of the thirty-ninth chapter, which is the book of 1 Thessalonians. He then discusses the importance of the fortieth chapter, which is the book of 2 Thessalonians. He then discusses the importance of the forty-first chapter, which is the book of 1 Peter. He then discusses the importance of the forty-second chapter, which is the book of 2 Peter. He then discusses the importance of the forty-third chapter, which is the book of 1 John. He then discusses the importance of the forty-four chapter, which is the book of 2 John. He then discusses the importance of the forty-fifth chapter, which is the book of 3 John. He then discusses the importance of the forty-six chapter, which is the book of Jude. He then discusses the importance of the forty-seventh chapter, which is the book of Revelation.







THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK  
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The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking the problem down into its components and understanding how they are related. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves deciding on the best way to solve the problem and the resources needed to do so. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and making any necessary adjustments.

There are many factors that can influence the success of a project. Some of the most important factors are the quality of the team, the clarity of the goals, the availability of resources, and the level of communication. It is important to ensure that all of these factors are in place from the beginning of the project. If any of these factors are missing, the project is more likely to fail. Therefore, it is essential to take the time to plan and prepare before starting a project. This will help to ensure that the project is completed successfully and on time.

In order to be successful, a project manager must have a clear understanding of the project's goals and objectives. They must also be able to communicate effectively with the team and other stakeholders. Additionally, they must be able to manage the project's budget and schedule. By following these steps, a project manager can ensure that the project is completed successfully and on time.

One of the most common reasons for project failure is a lack of communication. If the team is not kept informed of the project's progress, they may become disengaged and lose interest. Therefore, it is important to establish a regular communication schedule from the beginning of the project. This will help to ensure that everyone is on the same page and that any problems are identified and resolved quickly.

Another common reason for project failure is a lack of resources. If the team does not have the necessary tools, materials, or personnel, they will be unable to complete the project. Therefore, it is important to identify the resources needed for the project and ensure that they are available before starting. This may involve negotiating with suppliers or requesting additional resources from management. By ensuring that the necessary resources are in place, the project manager can avoid any delays or setbacks.







**Abstract**

1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be solved. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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**Abstract**—The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders among different types of workers. The subjects included all employees of a large manufacturing company who had been employed for at least one year. A questionnaire was sent to each employee asking about symptoms of musculoskeletal disorders and work-related factors. The results showed that the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders was higher among workers in the production department than among workers in the administrative department. The results also showed that the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders was higher among workers who reported working long hours than among workers who reported working short hours.





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